Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 6. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1839. NUMBER 24.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
G. W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance One dollar & seventy-five cents at the end of 6 months. Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms, the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be addressed to the publisher, *Post-paid*.

TALE OF THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.

FROM A LADY'S SKETCH OF CORFU.

In the reign of Marcus Aurelius Antonius, there lived in Rome a good old Senator, who had two daughters. Veronica and Berenice were noted, less for their beauty and gentleness than for the extraordinary resemblance they bore to each other and for their mutual affection. These girls were twins—their mother had died during their infancy, and it was found after her death, that a mother's eye only had been able to distinguish the children. Had their father, Flavius Torquatos, bestowed much of his time and attention to them, he might have acquired the same power of discrimination: but the noble patrician's hours were divided between the senate-house and the court; and when he came home at night wearied, he was well enough pleased to play with his two sweet little girls, without further troubling himself concerning them. And yet he was a kind father: he entreated his widowed sister to take up her abode with him, that she might take care of the children, he allotted for their use a magnificent suit of rooms, he purchased for them a numerous train of slaves. Veronica and Berenice had scarcely a wish ungratified.

As they increased in years, the remarkable similarity of their persons remained undiminished, but their characters became essentially different. Berenice was pensive, gentle, it might be somewhat melancholy, studious, and fond of retirement. Veronica was volatile, giddy, of quick and warm affections,—yet did these points of difference not lesssen their fond affection.

They had completed then sixteen years, when among the presents brought by their father on his return from a visit to the east was a young female slave of extraordinary intelligence and merit. She soon became the favorite of Berenice, and the noble young Roman would frequently recline for hours on her couch, while the slave beside her, occupied at her embroidery, would tell her tales of herown family and native land. She wept when she spoke of her peaceful home and aged parents, and Berenice felt as though she loved the girl the more for her fond regret. She asked for what cause her liberty had been forfeited, for she knew that Alce had not been born a slave; but on this point she could gain no satisfaction. Berenice would not pursue the painful subject, but her sister's curiosity was not so easily suppressed.—She questioned her father, and the reply of Flavius made both his daughters start with horror.

"It was for crime," he said, "for a crime of blacker nature than you can conceive; for crime that merited death: but I pitied her youth.—Nay," he continued, "be not alarmed; she cannot, will not injure you: she is gentle and skillful in the healing art—for this reason I have her about you. And—you are Romans and noble, Berenice—you will not descend to undue familiarity with a slave."

Berenice remembered this injunction—she meant to obey it; but shortly after this conversation she was attacked by a painful illness and during the tedious hours of sleepless nights, she could not refrain from desiring Alce to tell her stories, and sing her songs, as she had been wont to do. Often and often, as she watched the quick, soft step of her attendant, and compared her unwearied assiduity and gentle activity with the indolence and carelessness of her other slaves, she wondered what could be the crime of which so meek and unoffending a creature had been guilty. One night she felt worse than usual, and had persuaded her sister to retire for awhile, she lay perfectly still meditating on the past and on the future, that fearful future, of which she knew so little, and which she much dreaded. Alce was kneeling by her couch, and believing her mistress to be asleep, she prayed in a soft voice to the God of the Christians for her recovery. Berenice listened in still attention; she heard, to her surprise, the mediation of a being implored, of whose very existence she was ignorant. She saw Alce arise at last, with an expression of resignation and holy hope in her meekly raised eyes, which she had never witnessed in the votaries of Jove. She called the trembling girl to her side, and bade her quickly explain her sacred faith.—Alce hesitated—she knew the danger she would incur for both—and some remains of the fear of man yet lingered about her heart. But she conquered the unworthy feeling, and drawing from the folds of her robe a roll of parchment, she read aloud to her attentive auditress the record of the most surprising event in the history of mankind.

Many months had passed away. One evening the sisters were together in their own apartment. Veronica stood before a mirror, her vest of satin, her flower-wreathed robe, her zone of brilliants, told that she was preparing for a festival. At the farther end of the room Berenice was seated. She was arrayed in a plain white dress and her long hair fell unbraided, in its own luxuriance, about her throat and shoulders. With one hand she fondled a snow white dove, and ever and anon her dark hair fell over the gentle bird, and it nestled lovingly within it: the other rested on a parchment which appeared to engross the maiden's deepest attention.

"Come, now, Berenice," said her sister, playfully fixing the wreath of roses, prepared for herself, on her sister's brow, "lay aside for once your melanholy book, and send your dove to his rest, and come down with me to the banquet." Berenice looked up and answered gently,

"Not so, Veronica—not to-night. It is the anniversary of poor Alce's death: and did she not die for love of me, watching and waiting when all others slept? Her image has been with me through the day; I cannot join the banquet with my heart full of sad memories.—Leave me sister;" and Berenice took off and returned the wreath.

"Yet listen—one word more. Thou knowest who will be there this evening. My father will frown, and Lucius Emilius will sigh when I go in alone. Lucius departs to-morrow for the battle; and shall he go without one benison from his affianced?"

"No;" replied her sister, speaking low, and faltering; "you, Veronica, will tell him that I wait to see him here before his departure."

'Berenice! my sister, bethink you of your father: remember his patrician prejudices.—Surely this stay—"

"Go, dear sister," answered Berenice, mildly, yet firmly: "for the love that you bear me, do me this errand. I would not any other eye should mark the weakness I fear to betray at parting with one whom my father has commanded me to love. Tell my father I am unwell—and it is true my head and heart ache—go, dearest. And Veronica, unconvinced, yet persuaded by the tears of her sister, which in truth were flowing fast, left her alone.

Berenice resumed her reading, but not for many minutes: she arose and shut the volume, saying, "Not thus, not thus, with divided attention, and with wandering thought, may I presume to read this holy record." She placed it within a small golden casket, locked it carefully, and then walked forth into a balcony, on which the windows of the apartment opened.—The moon had just risen, and shed soft light on the magnificent building of the eternal city; the cool, thin air swept over the brow of the maiden, and calmed her agitated thoughts: she had a bitter trial before her, for she was about to inflict a deep wound on the heart of one whom she loved with all the innocent fervor of a girl's first affection, and she trembled, as she pictured to herself his surprise and sorrow. Then Berenice looked up at the quiet of the evening sky. and thought of the time when earth's interests would be over for her: and could she thus look, and thus think, and still hesitate? Ah; no! When she heard the step of Lucius drawing nigh, she plucked a single flower from a creeping plant, that overshaded the balcony, and keeping it in her hand as a token to recall her better resolutions, she advanced to meet him.

"It was not for this I sent foryou hither," she said in reply to his passionate expression of regret and love: "you are a Roman soldier, Lucius, and I know it was neither your destiny, nor your wish to be ever at a lady's side. Believe me, I have learned to look on this parting as on a thing inevitable:" but ever as she spoke her voice faltered.

Lucious leaned forward to console her, to whisper of re-union: "Your father has promised, dearest," he said, "that this campaign once over, the Marcommanni once defeated, I shall be revarded, at my return, with the hand of my Berenice."

"It may be so," she answered sadly, "if you still wish it."

"If I still wish it! Berenice of what are you dreaming?"

"I am not dreaming, Lucius Emilios; I am speaking the words of sober reality. You think of me, as of the beloved daughter of Flavius Torquatos—the co-heiress of his wealth and honors, of one whose hand will confer distinction. If, on your return from Germany, you should find me despoiled of all these advantages an alien from my father's house, it may be from his heart, scorned and forgotten by my friends despised by mankind—"

"You would still," replied Lucius, "be to me the same Berenice, whom in her hour of prosperity I had vowed to love and cherish. But what can be the meaning of your terrible words? Why do you torture yourself and me by such utterly vain imaginings."

Berenice withdraw from the encircling arm that supported her; she leant against the slight column of the verandah; her voice was softer than the softest whisper, yet every word fell with terrible clearness on the ear of her lover—"Lucius Emilius I am a Christian!"

Lucius went forth that night from the chamber of his betrothed an altered man—for the chill of disappointment had fallen on his proudest and fondest hopes. He had tried all his persuasive powers to induce the girl to forsake he new opinions—he had tried in vain: so now nought remained for him to do, but to fulfil the engagements in which his honor was concerned, and then to return—to love her still—and to protect her, if necessary, with his life. He bore with him two precious gifts, to console him in absence, as far as any thing could console him—the golden casket and the carrier dove.

Berenice was again alone—not, as heretofore in the solitude of her own luxurious apartment—not surrounded as she was wont to be, with her books, and music, and flowers; she was alone in the solitude of a gloomy prison chamber. A small aparture near the ceiling, guarded by iron bars, admitted just light enough to show the dismal emptiness of the place—no tapestried hangings to hide the cold damp walls, no warm carpets to cover the stone floor. It contained only a low couch, and on that the maiden was seated, sometimes raising her clasped hands in the deep earnestness of prayer, sometimes covering her red and swollen eyes, to hide, it might be from herself, the tears she could not restrain. Presently a low knock was heard at the door, and her father entered.—Berenice shuddered, and said, "Not this—oh, let me be spared this worst grief! Yet, no—the sacrifice must be complete; give me only strength to bear it!" Then she advanced, and led Flavius Torquatos to her couch, and meekly kneeling before him, prayed him yet once more to lay his hand upon her, and to bless her.

The old man answered. "It is not for this I come, unhappy girl. I come to tell you that all my entreaties have been in vain: the orders of the emperor must not be disobeyed, and his orders were, that all of your fanatical sect should be exterminated. Were Marcus here the tears and prayers of his old faithful servant might avail; but he is beyond the Danube. To-morrow, a general execution! Oh, Berenice! my child, my child! must I live to see your blood flow forth by the hand of the common executioner?

"I came not, as yesterday," he continued, after a long pause, "with tears and entreaties to remove you. Yesterday, I knelt to implore you to save your father's heart from breaking—and in vain!—To-day, I come with harsher purpose. You asked me but now to take you in my arms and bless you, as I did when you were a child. Berenice, if you do not abandon your infatuation, if you pesist in bringing eternal dishonor on your line—Berenice, listen!—may the curse of your father—"

The girl pressed his arm heavily—she tried to speak, but her parted lips were white as marble, and refused to utter a sound.

The old man looked on her, and the curse on his lips was stayed. He looked on her, and kissed her ere he went, for he had tenderly loved her mother.

"My sister," she faintly murmured, as he moved away; but Flavius answered, "You will never see her again: you would infect her with your superstition. I cannot be left childless in my old age." And the old man went, and as the last sound of his departing step died away, Berenice thought her worst trial over. and she withdrew her thoughts from the world, and sought to prepare her soul for death.

Late in the following day the people of Rome assembled in the amphitheatre, to witness the martyrdom of the christians. Horrible deaths they died. Some were torn to pieces by wild beasts; others were burned at a slow fire; some were crucified, and they accounted such death an unmerited honor. Berenice was reserved for the last, and because she was of Roman and patrician blood, she was to suffer the milder punishment of decollation. The sign was given and when it was proclaimed by the herald that the Christian maiden was coming forth, there was so deep a silence among that vast multitude, that even the advancing steps of the girl and her conductors were heard. But what was the surprise of all present, when they beheld, not one, but two young maidens, both dressed alike in white raiment, both coming forth with the same quiet step and placid demeanor; and one it might be the most tranquil, advanced a step towards the seat where he who governed the city, during the absence of Marcus Antonius, set, and thus addressed him:

"It is I, most noble prefect, who am Berenice the Christian. This girl, my sister, for love of me, would fain take my name and punishment on herself; but credit her not—it is I who am the condemned."

Then arose a touching dispute between the sisters—sisterly love lending one the eloquence which the other derived from truth. Many of their friends, even of their relatives, in the amphitheatre, were called on to come down and decide between them: but some spoke for each one. Veronica, in her agonizing fears, had lost the light and joyous expression of her countenance; and Berenice's meek and holy hopes had chased the deep melancholy from her face and mien.

One or two brutal voices arose and said, "They both call themselves Christians—let them both die the death!" but one of the maidens answered, "Think not, most noble prefect, if you thus decree, that you will be guiltless of my sister's blood. She is not a Christian at heart—would to God she were! then would I no longer oppose her sharing my early death, Veronica, acknowledge the truth and let me suffer alone." But Veronica, if she it was persisted in her first declaration, and none could tell how this dispute would terminate, when a new incident attracted the attention of the multitude, and silenced every doubt.

A speck was seen in the air—it came lower and nearer. It was a milk-white dove. The bird fluttered round one, then drew near the other; no caressing hand was held out to receive him, but his instinct was not to be deceived; he settled on the shoulder of her who had answered the harsh voice from the crowd, and sought to nestle as he was wont in her long hair. Many were present who knew the pet belonged to Berenice, so the people were satisfied with his decision, and the weeping Veronica, still protesting against her own identity, was torn from the arms of her sister Then the prefect who had been much moved at this singular scene, turned to Berenice, as she stood alone in the arena, and said, "It is not yet too late young maiden, to preserve thy life. Have pity on thy youth and loveliness, and on the grey hairs of thy aged father. What harm is it to swear by the fortune of Cæsar, and to sacrifice and be safe?" But she answered more firmly than ever, "I am a Christian, and I cannot sacrifice to your false gods. You condemn me to death, but I fear not to die in defence of the truth!" She advanced. unbiden, to the block, and knelt by it: yet ere she joined her hands in prayer, she bent once more fondly over her little messenger bird, as if to bid farewell to the last object that told of earthly ties. There was a small scroll of parchment under its wing: Berenice felt it, and thinking it might perhaps tell the only tidings she cared now to hear, she rose again, and holding it forth, she prayed permission to read it. The prefect did not refuse, and Berenice reads first in silence, and then, aloud, "The Emperor Marcus is dead, and Commodus is already proclaimed Cæsar," Aloud shout rent the air. It was well known that Commodus, in his heart, favored the despised sect, and in spite of their prejudices, the beauty and heroism of Berenice had moved the hearts of her countrymen in her favor. A general outcry for her release was heard, but this the prefect dared not grant. Berenice was remanded to prison until the pleasure of Commodus should be known respecting Christians. It was not very long ere, wearied with the hardships of the camp, he returned to his capital, and his first order was that all Christians should be released, and restored to their privileges as Roman citizens. In his train came the young Lucius: he had found leisure, amid all the excitement of glory, and the hardships of his campaign to study the precious gift of his betrothed—at first for love of her, and afterwards from a wish to know the truth.

So when thair nuptiales, delayed awhile by the death of Flavius Torquatos, were at last solemnized, Berence had the deep happiness of knowing that the husband of her choice shared the sure faith and pure hope of her own spirit. They remained not long in Rome the follies and cruelties of Commodus rendered it distasteful to them; and although Lucius stood high in his favor, as he was very capricious, they knew not how long it might remain in their own power to depart or to abide in safety. They therefore bade adieu, without a sigh, to the pomp and luxuries of the capital, and embarked for a little island in the northwest of Europe without the range of civilization, where they knew they should enjoy safety and freedom.

Berenice was perfectly happy: she gave not one regret to the magnificence she abandoned, for Lucius was with her; and as she stepped into the boat, a trembling caressing girl clung to her, and a soft voice whispered in her ear, "My sister! whither thou goest I will go: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—The accounts from Vera Cruz are contradictory. The N. O. Courier of the 6th has the following:—

"By the arrival of the schrs. Cora and Eliza, the former from Matamoras, and the latter from St. Juan de Ulloa, we have received the following verbal intelligence from the passengers on board:

"The Cora left Matamoras on the 8th December. At that time every thing was perfectly quiet but the citizens dreaded an attack from the federalis, who were within three miles of the city of Matamoras, in number 500.

"From Vera Cruz we learn that Santa Anna was stationed within three miles of the city, and had 10 000 men under his command. He had issued a proclamation to the effect that he would support the government at all hazards, and put down the French.

"The mails were stopped, and no communication with the towns in rebellion."

Well to live.—A fellow was arrested in New York the other day for seizing a pair of boots a man in the street held in his hand, and saying—"he'd be—— if he would n't have 'em, any how." He was taken to the watch house and searched, and in his hat about two pounds of beef steak, in his breast a decanter full of brandy and in the pocket of his coat two mackerel, were found.

Discovery of Mummies at Durango, Mexico.

A million of mummies, it is stated, has lately been discovered in the environs of Durango, in Mexico. They are in a sitting posture, but have the same wrappings, bands and ornaments of the Egyptian. Among them was found a poignard of flint, with a sculptured handle, chaplets, necklaces, &c. of alternately colored beads, fragments of bones polished like ivory, fine worked elastic tissues, [probably our moder India Rubber cloth,] mockasins worked like those of our Indians today, bones of vipers, &c, It remaines to continue these interesting researches, and America will become another Egypt to antiquarians, and her ruins will go back to the oldest periods of the world, showing doubtlessly that the ancestors of the Montezumas lived on the Nile, and that their luxurious civilization was broken up and overpowered by the hardy hordes of Asiatic Tartars, who came down from Bhering Straits, and the Rocky Mountains. The scenes of Attila and Alaric in Rome and Greece, where rehearsed at an early day on the shores of California and the plaines of Mezico. It is unknown of the mummies above mentioned what kind of embalmment was used, or whether it was nutritious decompositions in the caves where they were found. A fact of importance is stated, that the shells of the necklace are of a marine shell found at Zacatecas, on the Pacific, where the Columbus of their forefathers probably, therefore landed from the Malay, Hindostan, or Chinese coast, or from their islands in the Indian Ocean. [N. Y. Star.

A RIVER ON FIRE.

It can no longer be doubted that the Alabamians are waking up, as it will appear by the following article, that they have succeeded in setting their principal river on fire:

The Tombigby River on Fire.

While Mr. J. M. Cooper was prosecuting the removal of McGrew's Shoals, after boring to the depth of 375 feet his augur suddenly dropped and entirely disappeared. In the space of some several moments a deep hallow sound was heard, resembling the rumbling noise of distant thunder from the chasm below, and at the same instant gushed forth from the shaft thus made, a clear, transparent, oleaginous substance of liquid, which boils up very similar to the effervesence of a boiling pot; and which owing to the sluggishness of the current, has gradually diffused itself over the whole surface of the river. A quantity has been collected, and upon application of fire, it is found to burn equal to the purest sperm oil.

To gratify curiosity and make further tests, fire was applied to the oil on the water, and the whole surface of the river is now burning, emitting a flame of most beautiful appearance, about six inches high, and has already extended about half way down to the Fort Stoddard the reflection of which upon the horizon in the night, presents a most sublime spectacle, far surpassing in grandeur and beauty of appearance the aurora borealis. [Mobile Journal.

A Mathematician. A boy about fifteen years old once said to me, with an important air, 'I went through Daboll' Arithmetic three time last winter, sir; and I can do any sum in the hardest cyphering book you can bring.

I did not dispute him, nor doubt but what he could mechanically obtain the answer of almost any sum found in a book, under a rule, But I thought he had, like many others, made figures without thinking, and I asked him the following question:

'What will twenty pounds of beef come to at twelve cents per pound, providing the beef is two thirds fat? He hesitated a while and then said: 'If you'll tell me what the fat comes to, I'll do the sum.'

I laughed heartily, for I could not restrain myself. He soon said to me with considerable spirit, 'If you tell me the rule it comes under, I will tell you what it comes to.' I still said nothing, for his ludicrous embarrassment prevented my speaking at the instant, when he said

'It's an unfair sum—I never saw such a sum in the book in my life.'

He considered me an impertinent school master, and I put him down as a fair specimen of most of the children taught in our common schools. They make no application of their lessons to the practical business of life. They do not think. They are not taught that thinking has any thing to do in obtaining an education. This unfortunate lad had never brought the business of the world on to the slate, or into the school room. No: that two thirds fat he could not understand—he could not put the fat under any rule—he had never seen a sum that had any fat in it before. Satirical hints on the People's Education.

"Why mother, almost every word in John's letter is spelt wrong; you would not have me marry such a man surely?"

"La, Sal, I spose that's the way to spell in the town where he lives; they have different fashions to us in everything."

The home of our youth.—'The heart though hardened, turneth fondly, with the affection of a child to its mother, to the green spot of earth whereon in youth we gambolled.'

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19, 1839.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Comstock, *Ordered*, That the Secretary of State be requested to procure the printing of the Treaty of Aug. 17, 1820, between the Sate of Maine and Penobscot tribe of Indians, and annex the same to the Resolves of 1839.

On motion of Mr. Holden, *Ordered* That a message be sent to the Governor and Council informing that body that the Treasurer elect is ready to take the oaths of office.

The President laid before the Senate the Report of the Warden of the State Prison, and on motion of Mr Holden, it was laid on the table and five hundred copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Legislature.

A message was received from the Governor, by the Secretary of State transmitting the Report of the Inspectors of State Prison, laid on the table by motion of Mr. Gross, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

Mr. Dumont called up the Bill to incorporate the Maine Steam Navigation Company. The question was on adopting the amendments of the House. Mr. Dumont moved to non-concur; but before the question was taken, the subject was laid on the table, at the reception of a message from the House transmitting a confidential message from the Governor, together with the confidential proceedings of the House thereon.

On motion of Mr. Boutelle, Ordered, That whenever, a confidental communication from the Governor is to be acted on, all persons except Senators, Secretary and Messenger, be requested to leave the Chamber, and the Secretary administer the oath to the Messenger and that the proceedings of the Senate be kept secret, till the injunction of secrecy is removed.

On motion of the same gentleman, the Senate then went into *secret session*, and the doors were closed to the spectators and the reporters excluded.

The doors having been opened, the Senate again proceeded to the consideration of the Bill to incorporate the Maine Steam Navigation Company. The question being on concurring in the adoption of the amendments of the House, a discussion took place, in which Messrs Barker, Humphreys, Dumont and Perkins participated; after which the motion to non-concur in the adoption of the first amendment, viz: to strike out that clause which exempts shares from a greater assessment than $25, was taken, and the motion to non-concur prevailed. The question was then on the second amendment. After some further remarks from Messrs Smart, Williams, Littlefield, Emery and Perkins against the motion to non-concur, and Mr. Dumont and Boutelle in favor, Mr. Perkins offered an amendment to the amendment, which, on motion of Mr. Boutelle, was together with the Bill, laid on the table.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

The Bill to incorporate the Maine Steam Navigation Company, was called up. The question being on the motion of Mr. Dumont to non-concur the House in the adoption of the 2d amendment, which makes stockholders' private property holden for their corporate debts Mr. Perkins moved that the subject be laid on the table for the present. The order which was intorduced the other day, touching the same principle embraced in the amendment, had not been fully considered and determined upon by the Committee to which it was directed; but when it was, he hoped to be able to have something of general application to corporations, which would preclude the necessity of adopting the amendment under consideration. He hoped the Senate would consent to let the Bill lay upon the table till that time. The motion to lay on the table was agreed to without a division.

The Senate went into Secret Session for a short time.

The doors having been opened—a Message was received from the Governor transmitting the Report of the Commissioners of the State Prison &c; which was referred to the Committee on the State Prison.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19. 1839.

On motion of Mr Marden of Palermo.

Ordered, That the Committee on the State Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the sale of said lands to any but actual settlers, and so graduating the price of said lands as to give the greatest encouragement to this enterprising portion of the yeomanry of our State.

On motion of Mr Daggett of Chandlerville, *Ordered*, That the Committee on Agriculture be requested to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law granting money to Aricultural Societies, to be used as premiums—that such premiums shall not be confined to the members of such Societies, but be extended to all persons (within the limits of such Society) who shall produce the best specimens.

Mr. Paine of Sanford, called up the Bill to incorporate the Maine Steam Navigation Company, (laid on the table a few days since); and the question was on adopting the amendments offered by Mr. Ide of Frankfort, viz;—1st,—to strike out that clause which exempts shares from assessments beyond the amount of $25 a share—2d. Adding the following section:—"That the individual rights and credits of the Stockholders shall be liable for the debts of the Corporation in the same manner as for their individual debts."

Mr. Ide said he was in favor of placing all future Compaines incorporated by the Legislature, under such liabilities as should secure to their creditors the just payment of their debts. There was no sound reason why Corporations, when they contracted debts, should be excused form liquidating them to the utmost farthing, any more than individuals should be excused. He was opposed to Corporations possessing greater immunities and exemptions than individuals. The gentleman from Gardiner had said when the bill was up before, that this company intended to do business on capital and not on credit—and there could possibly be no necessity for these amendments. If they did not intend to use credit, what objection could be urged to their adoption. There were corporations which did business on credit; and beyond the amount of their capital stock, and the effect was, those who labored for them were obliged to take 60 per ct. of their debts—and glad to come off so. They could not compel them by law to pay; for the private property of the Corporators was exempt from attachment; and they were not liable beyond the amount of their capital invested. There was also much complaint in his quarter, that it was almost impossible to collect taxes of these Companies—they would contrive some mode to evade them—go to one person and he would send you to a third, and so on. And if assessed higher than they thought they ought to be—they would declare they would have new assessors—and would use all their corporate influence on those who labored for them, to effect their political designs. And to test the sense of the House on this subject, he moved the yeas and nays on the first amendment and they were ordered.

Mr Sheldon of Gardiner said the remarks of the gentleman from Frankfort had no applicability to this Corporation; however true they might be, as to Corporations of a different character. Large Manufacturing Corporations, employing a great number of workmen, had an opportunity, and doubtless often did, commit the practices he had mentioned. This Company simply proposed to run a Steamboat from the Kennebec of Boston; and intended to do no other business. It was impossible that it should get into debt. Were the amendments adopted the tendency of them would be to prevent men of small means taking stock—and place the whole in the hands of over-grown capitalists.—So far from Corporations, under our present laws, enjoying exclusive privileges—privileges greater than private citizens enjoyed—the reverse of this was true. All the corporate property was holden for the debts of the corporation, and private property of the corporators to the amount of their respective shares. It was an object to encourage corporations, which were created for the undertaking of hazardous enterprizes, for the development of the resources of the State; in which no individual would ever engage unless he could be protected, in a measure, from the ruinous liabilty attending a complete failure of the project. And if Maine ever wished that her vast resources should be brought into active and profitable use, it must grant incorporations to companies of this character.—It had been the policy of the State in times past, in order to introduce foreign capital into Maine, to exempt property in Manufacturing Corporations, owned by persons out of the State, from taxation. This was wisdom in a State like ours, having an abundance of resources and a deficiency of capital. But adopt these amendments and no foreign capitalist would hazard his property in an investment in any corporate enterprise in Maine.

Mr. Levansaler of Thomaston said that the gentleman from Gardiner appeared to be afraid that Corporations would not be formed if they were held liable to the payment of their debts in the event of a losing game—and foreign capital would thereby fail to be embarked in the development of the resources of our State.—Then it seemed that these publics spirited corportations, would not undertake the noble enterprise of "developing the resources" of our State unless they could be guarantied against all loss, by an act of the Legislature! Protect *private* associations against the payment of their debts; and you will not fail to have enterprises set on foot, as insane as you could well desire. Protect the private individual from all liabilities to his creditors in case he became involved in his business, and you will experience no want in eutopian schemes of speculations undertaken. And who would not undertake them? Who would not engage in hazardous projects, if they could be guarantied against all loss? But the gentleman's apprehensions of a scarcity of these kind of corporations, were altogether unfounded. Under the law of 1836, ten millions of capital stock had been granted to corporations of this character, and thousands more was prayed for—and what progress had they made in "developing the resources of the State?" Instead of developing the resources of the State, they had impoverished, cheated and beggared its citizens—they had crushed individual enterprize and corrupted all healthy business. He was not afraid, that there would be any deficiency of the companies to be lamented, were their liabilities ten times as great as they now were. Mr Carey of Houlton cared not whether the amendments were or were not adopted. He was opposed to it, and should go, *in toto*, against granting another act of incorporation of this character. Our State had already been cursed with a superabundance of them. He was in favor of repealing every one now in existence. What necessity was there for an act of incorporation of the kind prayed for? Could not a Steamboat be run from Kennebec to Boston unless the proprietors were incorporated? Or was it the object, by obtaining the privileges which such an act gave to them, to destroy all competition on the line. And having accomplished that object then to raise the fare to what price they pleased, to jew the travelling public. In his section of the State, men associated together under acts of incorporation, entered into the arena of the common occupations of life, and monopolized the business of individuals. Even in house-building they had engaged. In 1836, it was difficult for a farmer to obtain help in carrying on his farm, because he could afford to pay laborers but $1,00—when corporations offered $1,50. But laborers, after working for them a year or two, were turned home unpaid, to crave labor at any price, of those they had refused to work for at $1,00. Thousands of laborers in our State had been cheated by corporations in the Eastern section of the State, out of a whole year's wages—and it was impossible for them to ever obtain a cent of it.—He was for the repeal of all corporations. He was for having individual enterprise compete with individual enterprise—he was for having every citizen stand on a common footing—for granting special privileges to none. He desired to see an end put to this haunting the Legislative halls to obtain privileges not enjoyed by the common mass—an end to this logrolling among members to procure corporate monopolies for themselves and friends. If the people of Kennebec wanted to run a steamboat, he had no objection to their doing it; but if nothing could be done without an act of incorporation, he thought they had better give up the enterprise. He should, after the amendments were disposed of, move the indefiite postponement of the Bill.

Mr. Allen of Alfred, made a few remarks in relation to the effect of the amendment, if adopted

Mr Sheldon said it seemed the gentleman from Houlton was opposed to all corporations. He was aware there were some gentlemen so situated as to render an opposition of this kind peculiarly advantageous to them. Perhaps it might be for the interest of a person located near the line to go against every thing which tended to developе the resources of the State, and to call into circulation the capital of men of small means. In his horror of corporations, he seemed to think that the Company was got up with the design to destroy competition. No person living on the river entertained such a notion, and the gentleman must have drawn largely on his imagination to have conjured up the idea.—It was unnecessary for him to say more in reply to the gentlemen from Houlton, for he always paid particular heed to the axiom, that "a short horse is soon curried." Mr. S. made some further remarks in reply to Mr. Levansaler.—He said the gentleman from Thomaston could see nothing but private agrandizement and an attempt to cheat the people, on the part of those who asked to be incorporated by this Bill. He was acquainted with the corporators—and more virtuous, liberal, honest, respectable and high-minded men, were not to be found in the community—men who, of all others, would scorn to defraud any creditor of his honest due—they would pay every farthing out of their own private pockets before they would do a thing of that kind.

Mr. Whidden made some remarks in support of the amendment.

Mr. Carey said, as the gentleman from Gardiner had alluded to him, he would say one word in reply. He did not, nor never had held a single share in any corporation in his life—and that was sufficient evidence that he was not *rich*. He had no property but what he got by his hard labor. As the gentleman from Gardiner had concluded to act upon the axiom that "a short horse is soon curried," he himself might show his wisdom by adopting a still greater brevity in following out the principle, that it is labor spent in vain to try to improve the appearance of a *jackass* by the use of the curry-comb; and he would therefore leave the gentleman from Gardiner. He must say, once for all, that he was opposed to granting any more corporations—they sucked the life blood out of the community—disturbed the regular pursuit of honest industry—destroyed all competition in labor—crushed individual enterprise—corrupted our legislators—engendered wild speculation—induced immorality and vice—and brought ruin, bankruptcy and poverty upon the country. A great cause of the panic in 1836, was, in his opinion, imputable to speculations engendered by the great number of corporations which were about that time created. They got up a *mania* that abstracted labor from the regular pursuit of profitable business to engage in the construction of rail-roads, canals, bridges, and every other enterprise which the cupidity of corporators prompted them to undertake. But between 1836 and the present time, the energies of the country being exhausted, very little had been heard of corporations—no application had been made for new ones. Now the country had measurably recovered, and a healthy action being assumed—these corporations were again asked for, to commence anew the work of depletion, and again to prey upon honest industry. He hoped, from the bottom of his heart, that no more corporations would be granted; and that the community would be protected in their business from depredations of this character.

Mr Levansaler said, the gentleman from Gardiner was not entitled to the credit of much consistency, however great was the ingenuity he had exhibited. In one breath he had told the House that the Company did not intend to make use of credit—and in the next, he declared that the stock would not be taken up, if the clause exempting them from a full liability of of their debts was stricken out. The gentleman had also said that he had great *feeling* on this subject—and that feeling was not of a private, but of a public nature. No one would ever have suspected this of the gentleman from Gardiner, if he had not told us so He further adds, that the corporators were the most virtuous, liberal, honest, respectable and high-minded men to be found in the community; and they would scorn to defraud a creditor out of a cent of his dues. He did not know about that—for he was not acquainted with any of the corporators, except the gentleman from Gardiner; and the fact of his name being found in the Bill, furnished some light as to the character of the scheme. Any one acquainted with the gentleman from Gardiner, would be at no loss to determine whether it was got up for public or *private* good. He did not, however, think it becoming in gentlemen to arrogate to themslves all the "virtue," as well as all the "talents and decency.' It was an old saying, and had not lost its force to this day, that "actions speak louder that words.'

Mr. Appleton of Portland, moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the yeas and nays were ordered on the first amendment.—Disagreed to, ayes 58, noes 37—one fifth having the right to demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were taken on adopting the first amendment, which were as follow:—Yeas 74, nays 43.

The yeas and nays having been ordered, the question was on adopting the second amendment.

Mr APPLETON of Portland, said if the amendment under consideration was adopted, and it should become the settled policy of the State to adhere to this system of discouraging the formation of companies of the character of the present one, to say the least of it, instead of tending to advance the interests of the State as should be the object of all measures adopted here, it would have the effect of a retrograde movement. He therefore hoped it would not prevail.

Mr. WYMAN of Skowhegan, said the gentleman from Gardiner (Mr Sheldon had favored the members of this House with a very long and lucid exposition of the beauties of the "Credit system," for which the gentleman had laid us under peculiar obligations. The question before the House, however, was not, he apprehended, upon the merits or demerits of that system, but simply whether the rights and interests of the many should by our acts, be rendered entirely subservient to the interests of the few; or, other words, whether corporations should, to a certain extent, be exempted from the payment of their debts. If he rightly understood the provision of the Bill under consideration, it contemplated the granting of the exemption alluded to; and it was from this consideration that he should give to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Frankfort, (Mr. Ide,) his cordial support. By adopting the amendment, we should perform an act of justice to the public, but not of injustice to the corporations; by refusing to do so, we should grant to them an exclusive privilege—a privilege denied to individuals—no other, Sir, than the privilege of contracting liabilities to any extent, and of being exempted from the discharge of those liabilities beyond a definite amount. In fact, it would be holding out an inducement for fraud and villanty—for the corporations to adopt this very course. And here permit him to observe that he would not be understood as reflecting in the slightest degree upon the integrity of any gentleman named in this bill, for he had the pleasure of a personl acquaintance with several of them, and of knowing that they are high minded, honorable, and above suspicion His objections were in opposition to the principle—not to the men.

The gentleman from Gardiner had told us that the adoption of the amendment would endanger the rights of the stockholders. If by "rights" the gentleman meant the privilege which he had alluded to—and he believed that he meant nothing more—he could assure him that it would afford him the greatest satisfaction to record his vote in favor of "endangering" *such* "rights." But, said the gentleman, "creditors may pounce upon individual stockholders and ruin them." In answer to this objection, he wished to ask that gentleman with what propriety the stockholders could require the public to run a risk which they themselves were unwilling to do If *they* could not trust their brother corporations—if *they* dared not incur the risk of loss or mismanagement,—could, or should the public?

The gentleman had further told the House that there was a strong opposition to the association of individuals for the prosecution of business. For one, he could say, that he was *not* opposed to such associations. On the contrary, he disagreed with his friend from Houlton (Mr. Carey) on this point. He was in favor granting as many associations of this nature as should be asked; but, he would give them no exclusive privileges. He would insert in each act of incorporation a provision similar to the one under consideration, or enact a general law to that effect. He would reduce them to mere partnerships—and, in fine, he would extract the poisonous fangs of the "little monsters," and let them run.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the second amendment and carried, as follows:—Yeas 77, nays 41.

So the two amendments offered by Mr. IDE were incorporated into the Bill.

Mr. CAREY of Houlton, then moved the indefinite postponement of the Bill.

Mr DANE of Kennebunk, called the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; and the motion to indefinitely postpone was taken, and negatived as follows:—Yeas 33, nays 84.

The question then returned on passing the Bill to be engrossed, which was put and carried without a division. So the Bill passed to be engrossed as amended. Adj.

MONDAY, Jan. 21.

On motion of Mr Paine of Sandford, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of enacting penal laws against any public officer or agent of this State, or any of their clerks, agents or servants, entrusted with the receipt and disbursment of any of the public moneys, securities or personal property of this State, who shall embezzle, misapply or misuse any of such moneys, securities, or personal property.

TUESDAY, Jan 22.

Papers form the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Cole of Paris.

Ordered, That the delegation from Oxford County, with such as the Senate may join, be a Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act entitled "an additional act, to establish a Court of Common Pleas, approved March 7, 1837.

On motion of Mr. Baker of Steuben.

Ordered, That the Judiciary Committee be requested to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law that a citizen of a foreign State shall not be permitted to bring an action for debt against a citizen in this State, in any other than the County in which the defendant resides.

Petition presented and referred—of Levi Stowell, Register of Probate, Oxford County, for increase of compensation.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

The Secretary of State laid on the table a Confidential Message from the Governor;—whereupon, on motion of Mr. Cole of Paris, the Galleries were cleared, the spectators on the floor of the Hall were requested to withdraw, the doors closed, and the House went into secret session upon the subject.

And when the doors were opened, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.

Leave to withdraw—on petition of L. Stowell, Register of Probate, Oxford County, for increase of compensation.

Congressional Proceedings.

IN THE HOUSE—Monday, Jan. 21.

As soon as the Journal had been read,

Mr Haynes adverted to the fact that the President's annual Message had not yet been disposed of. But a few weeks remained of the session, and he thought some immediate action should be had thereon. He therefore moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of referring the various subjects contained therein, to appropriate committees.

Objection being made, Mr Haynes moved a suspension of the rules, to enable the motion to be received.

On the motion to suspend, Mr. Crabb demanded the yeas and nays, which being ordered, were yeas 84, nays 74, not two thirds. So the rules were not suspended.

Petitions and memorials then being called from the several States and Territories,

Numerous petitions were presented from the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, asking the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and for the repeal of the resolution of the 12th of December. They were severally laid on the table under the standing rule of the House.

Mr Adams said he had before him a great number of memorials relating to slavery, but before he presented them, he would ask leave to make a statement to the House for the purpose of correcting a misunderstanding, and of showing his true position with reference to the important subject of the abolition of slavery.—One great reason for his asking permission was, the fact of his having, within the last fortnight, numerous letters from the south threatening him with murder and assassination, in case he persisted in his present course.

Objections being made,

Mr Grennell moved a suspension of the rules on which motion the yeas and nays being demanded, were demanded, and were, yeas 115, nays 58. So the rules were suspended.

Mr Adams then adverted to the character of the letters he had referred to. He said that while some of them contained direct threats of assassination, others were couched in friendly language, begging him for God's sake to desist from his course, or he would be assuredly be murdered. Some of them went so far as to challenge him to fight a duel on the subject. One in particular, named the rifle as a weapon, and assigned time and place, giving him the only alternative of being murdered in the street. He wished it understood, however, that in noticing them, he had no view of asking the action of the action of the House upon them, as a question of privilege. Mr A. went on to say that from the time the first petition had been presented in the House for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia he had never voted in favor of the object. And if that question were to be decided this day, he would not vote for it, as in his opinion it was not expedient. He would not say that his opinion might not be changed after a full and fair discussion of the subject, but his present opinion was decidedly adverse to such a proposition. He said he had read with much care the arguments adduced in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District, but they had failed to convince him of the propriety of it. It was evident, however, that he had been misunderstood on the subject in the south, and hence the origin of the letters he had received. He could not believe that there was cause for serious apprehension, however, as it was much easier to *talk* about murdering a man,

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Mr A. then alluded to the number of petitions he was constantly receiving, accompanied with pressing letters desiring him to do justice to them Under such circumstances, he said he felt it his duty to present them singly and individually to the House, as he thought the petitioners had a right to have their petitions considered in a respectable manner. He made that explanation in order that the House might know the nature and circumstances under which he acted, and with a view of removing the odium which had been cast upon him.

He then adverted to the resolutions offered by him on a former day, relative to the conduct of Mr Stevenson, our Minister to England, and maintained that in so doing, he had been actuated by no personal feeling, but because he considered it the duty of the House to take the matter under consideration. Mr A. concluded by showing that even among the abolitionists of the North, he was not considered an advocate to the full extent of the principles, but that the petitions were entrusted to him on the ground of his uncompromising adherence to the right of petition, which right he would, at all risks, ever maintain.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 29, 1839.

Our readers will see by reference to the proceedings of the Legislature, that the House of Representatives has by a decisive vote, settled a principle of great importance, viz:—that in private corporations, the property of stockholders shall be holden to the whole amount of the corporation debts. This is right. We know of no good reason why corporations should not be holden to pay their honest debts as well as individuals, unless it be because they are soulless, and therefore, not accountable. If individuals by an act of incorporation can thereby command more capital and do a greater business than they can individually, it is a sufficiently great privilege, without their being exempted from liabilities honestly incurred, and from which individuals are not exempted.

Severe Storm. We were visited on Saturday night last with a severe storm of rain accompanied with a high wind which caused considerable damage in this vicinity. A Saw Mill owned by Mr. Simeon Cummings was carried away by the sudden rise and breaking up of the river, and also the bridge situated near by. Several other bridges in town we learn were injured more or less. Several buildings in this village were unroofed, blown down, and otherwise damaged. It was one of the most severe storms we ever knew. The wind blew a perfect hurricane. People in the streets had great difficulty to keep on their feet. We have not learned how far the storm extended, but fear the damage on the seaboard must have been great.

The Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

We have received the first number of a work with the above title, published at Concord, N. H., and edited by Hon. Isaac Hill, formerly member of Congress and Governor of New Hampshire. It is published on a sheet of superior paper measuring 27 by 37 inches consisting of 15 pages, containing each three columns; a form very convenient for binding at the end of the year. Each number to contain at least four engravings illustrative of some implement of agriculture, some method of building or constructing farmyards, enclosures, or other implements, or some animal deemed to be useful for its superior breed and other qualities. This number is replete with useful and interesting matter to the agricultural community. It is a work which every professed farmer would do well to patronize. Price 75 cents in advance. Subscriptions received at this office.

The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany. We have received the fourth number of this work, published by Adam Waldie, Philadelphia. Not being much acquainted with the science of Phrenology, we are not qualified to judge of the merits of this work. It is published monthly, each number containing not less than 32 pages, and making a volume of not less than 384 pages. Price $2 a year.

Will the publisher forward us the preceding numbers.

From the the Eastern Argus.

LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

The Land Agent, Mr. Hamlin, seems to have attended to the duties of his office with commendable fidelity. His report embraces considerable valuable information, and is calculated to give our citizens a just idea of the worth of our public lands. We learn from it that the receipts of the office, for the last year, have been $27,509,93—its expenses $3,376,-75, and its disbursements and abatements, $27,272,54—leaving a balance of securities, and funds in the hands of the Land Agent, on 31st day of December, A. D. 1828, of $331,-036,09. Nothing has been done the past year, on the road, which was cut out in 1837, by Abner Coburn, leading from Moosehead Lake to the Canada Road, on account of a want of co-operation by the Canada Authorites. The Aroostook Road has been made the last year, about twenty three miles and the amount expended upon it, is $25,620,50, which, with the sum laid out the year before, amounts to $31,-774,12. From this amount, however, certain proper deductions are made, so that the actual expenditure upon the road south of the thirty mile tree, for the last two years, has been, $28,256,32. It is represented as being very thoroughly built, and even superior, in may respects, to the Military road The Land Agent speaks, also, in high terms, of its utility. The lots adjoining it, he says, have all been taken up; settlements have commenced in every township through which it passes, and, what is of more consequence, the settlers are said to be doing well. One of them who commenced in Township number six, in 1835, raised last year, upwards of *sixteen hundred* bushels of grain, and another person in Township number four, has raised *one hundred* bushels; indeed, adds, the Report, the whole country is admirably adapted to raising grain, and at no distant period, will furnish a large amount for exportation.

We have within the limits of the State according to the treaty of 1783, of the unlocated lands belonging to Maine and Massachusetts, by estimation, 6,022,060 acres:—Lands located into Townships, 2,650,000 acres:—Total, 8,672,060 acres. In this amount are included about 2,240.000 acres lying north and east of the St. Francois and St. John rivers. In addition to this, there are about 225 townships of wild land lying mostly south of the monument line, belonging to proprietors so that about half of the territory of the State remains at present, in an almost unbroken forest.

We fully agree with Mr Hamlin, that the advantages of the Western land as compared with ours, have been overrated. He truly says, that "the low price of produce, the insalubrity of the climate, and the absence of many social enjoyments, more than weigh down the advantages of a fertile soil and a heavy crop." And his conclusion is judicious, that it should be "enough for us that we have social comforts, a healthy climate, a ready market and a soil that rarely ever fails to yield, in proportion to the labor bestowed upon it."

The number of acres sold to settlers the past year, is 12,827, situated mostly in townships numbers, Four, Ten, and Twelve in the Fifth Range, and in Township number one, Indian Purchase. The consideration received from these sales amounts to $4262,7, averaging seventy four cents per acre.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The proceedings at the inauguration of Gov. Porter were worthy of the occasion. About 10,000 people assembled at Harrisburg to witness the ceremony:—a correspondent of the Globe says:—

The inauguration was a splendid affair, there being not less than ten thousand strangers here to witness it. Several volunteer companies from the counties come in to enliven the scene. The inauguration took place in the hall of the House of Representatives. The two Houses met at the usual hour. At half past eleven o'clock the members of the Senate, headed by their Speaker and Clerk, entered the hall of the House and formed convention with the members of the House, for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony. The hall, the rotundo, and even the steps of the Capitol, were crowded to overflowing. At twelve o'clock the Governor elect, Ex-Governor, and heads of Departments, accompanied by the committees appointed to wait upon them entered the hall amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude. Order being restored, the certificate of election was read by the Clerk, and the oath of office administered to David R. Porter by the Speaker of the Senate, when he was declared to be Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The annunciation was received with three enthusiastic cheers. Governor Porter then rose, and delivered in an elegant and impressive manner, his address to the people, being stopped several times by the cheers of the concourse surrounding him. That part is relation to the policy of the General Government was most enthusiastically responded to, and it was several moments before the Governor could proceed. The 'Independent Treasury' will now be the war cry of the party, and all the amalgations of the various factions of the Opposition will be unable to resist it.

On the day of the inauguration fifteen more of the federal seceders from the House came in, so that that body is now composed of 97 members—there being but three remaining out, viz:—Stevens and Kettlewell of Adams, and Cox of Somerset.

CHEERING NEWS FROM MISSISSIPPI.—Under this caption, the Washington Globe gives the following welcome intelligence:

In consequence of the result in the special election, in which the Federalists, Messrs. Prentiss and Word, triumphed over Messrs. Claibourne and Davis in an issue growing out of the decision of the House of Representatives in regard to the claim of Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson to hold for a full term, instead of the special session, for which they were elected twelve Democrats, members, of the Legislature from counties deciding against Messrs. Claiborne and Davis, were called on to resign. It was held that they did not truly represent their constituents in supporting the Administration, and according to their principles, they resigned. On the other hand, some of the Federalists representing strong Democratic counties were positively instructed to vote for a Democrat as Senator of the United States, or resign, and they refused to obey or resign.

We have heard from all but one of the counties where the Democratic Represenatatives resigned under the call made by the Federalists, and are happy to learn that the elections have resulted in favor of the friends of the Administration. This renders it certain that the Democratic party have a majority in the General Assembly of Mississippi, and secures the election of a friend to the Administration to spply the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, made by the resignation of Judge Trotter.

On Dit.—It is currently reported that certain federal office holders will be very much, *put out* by the proceedings of the Governor and Council during the present week. Whether their *marms* are to be consulted on the occasion or not, is not stated. [Saco Democrat.]

His Ex. Sir John Colborne was inaugurated on the 17th inst, at Montreal, as Governor General, Vice Admiral, and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the continent of North America.

The Bangor Whig is whining about the removal from office of Adj. Gen. Vose. This was to be expected. Notwithstanding the frequent assertions of the federalists, that they asked no favors of the new administration, we are not at all surprised to hear their bitter and mournful complaints, at relinquishing their hard earned spoils. And, unmanly as such a course is we are not inclined to find fault with it. It is not perhaps, unreasonable that men all whose exertions have been stimulated by the hope of office, and who have enjoyed, for a brief period, the gratification of that hope, should indulge in a little "sighing and grief" to lose, so soon, their glittering rewards. We would not complain, even of the high eulogiums upon their office holders, with which their papers, are constantly filled, although we, by no means, believe that they are, in every case, deserved. But we object to the practice, an illustration of which we are sorry to see in the Whig, of praising the federal officials, at the expense of the democratic officers. It is quite enough for the opposition to boast of their own immaculat purity, without going a step further, and calling in question the integrity and competency of those by whom they are succeeded. The Whig, however, is not satisfied with this. After praising enthusiastically the qualifications of Gen. Vose, it goes on with a paragraph of abuse upon Gen. Thompson, which is as unjust as it is uncourteous. Every man who knows Gen. Thompson, knows him to be an excellent and able officer, and one who is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of his station, as well as amply competent to perform them. The manner in which the concerns of his office have been heretofore managed, is abundant proof of this assertion; which is also, confirmed by their opinions of the officers, generally, throughout the State. If he was far less competent, than he undoubtedly is, he might, if all reports are true, compare advantageously with his immediate predecessor, whose term of six months, if it has not been as long as he himself could have wished, has been quite as long, unless we are grosly misinformed, as the best interests of the militia would render desirable.

Eastern Argus.

A Sound Prophecy.—When the cry was "ruin, ruin," Mr. Buchanan said in the U. S. Senate—

"He did not wish to set up for a prophet, or to add his name to the list of prophets on the floor. For once, however, he would venture to prophecy.

He would say that the flux and re-flux of the tides were not more certain than that this country will witness a return to prosperity before the close of the present year. The one was governed by the laws of nature the other by the laws of trade, almost equally certain.—Let the Sub-Treasury bill pass, or let it be defeated; let the amendment of the Senator from Virginia be adopted, or let it be rejected; before the first day of January next, (1839) our trade, our commerce, our industry of every description, will revive and flourish. Nothing can prevent it, except some great national calamnity, which no man can now anticipate. He judged of the future by the past. How long this prosperity may continue, he would not pretend to say. This would depend upon the action of the banks; and what length of time would be required again to expand the bubble of speculation to the bursting point."

It will be seen, by reference to our Congressional news, that the committee to investigate the Swartwout defalcation, has at length been raised. The conservatives and federalists united in voting for its selection by secret ballot, and its composition is such as might have been anticipated from such a coalition. The three democratic members placed on it declined serving in a situation where they were entirely in the hands of the opposition, and have left Mr. Wise and his coadjutors to do their work alone. The object of creating a party committee, in this case, is thus explained by the Globe:—

Eastern Argus.

"The movers of this scheme wished to shield the banks in which Mr Swartwout deposited, and which placed the public money to his private account, from all blame in the transaction. They wish to keep the conduct of the whig and conservative merchants out of sight, at whose instance the six hundred thousand dollars in bonds were probably drawn by the collector, as a relief measures, from that close scrutiny which might inculpate them. They wish to have a majority on the committee which will obstruct the inquiry, and prevent it from reaching to the disposal of the money by Swartwout, a portion of which was doubtless used by him in building up the Conservative power in New York. A considerable amount probably was paid for those Conservative addresses with which Mr. Tallmadge, Garland, and the rest, flooded the country, as well as for other Conservative objects. To conceal the defective bank system of deposites, under which Mr Swartwout's defalcation occurred, and its agency in it, is matter of moment to both Whigs and Conservatives; but it is matter of special interest to the latter, that it may not be discovered whether any portion of the abstracted million and a quater has fallen into their hands for electioneering distribution, in the shape of publications or otherwise. A committee made up of a majority of Federalists and Conservatives is important for this purpose, as well as to make out a report to subserve the political views of this coalition, by assailing the Administration. Nevertheless, as some of those who wish to make such a committee represent Republican constituents, they do not want to vote publickly, and have their agency seen in creating such a committee.—Hence the proposition for the *secret ballot.*

FATAL TRANSACTION.

A melancholly affair occurred in our city, last evening, which terminated in the death of an individual named John Starbird. The deceased was in company, about 6 1-2 o'clock, with one John E. Goo'd, a laborer who resides here.—This was in the store of Mr. Samuel Winslow, at the head of Central Wharf. While there Goold revived an old dispute which he had had with Starbird, and Starbird expressed an intention to have "nothing more to do with him."—They both soon left the store, and, as we learn, not intoxicated. About five minutes afterwards Mr. Winslow, upon going out to put up his shutters, saw lying in the road a man who, upon examination, proved to be Starbird. Assistance was had and he was carried into the store, when he was found to be horribly bruised upon his head, and entirely senseless. He survived until about four o'clock this morning, without, however, being able to answer any inquiries concerning the cause of his injury. An inquest was held to-day upon the body by Jere. Martin, Esq., and the verdict was "that the deceased came to his death by a fracture of the skull, occasioned by a blow upon the left temple, inflicted by a smooth stone, or some heavy instrument, in the hand of some person, and the Jury presume that person was John E. Goold, of Portland, laborer." Goold, we understand, says he had a fight with Starbird, but that the injury upon his head could not have been occasioned by any blow from *him*, but must have been caused by Starbird's fall. Goold has been arrested, and an examination of the case is now going on before the Municipal Court.

Argus of 25th inst.

What is a Conservative?" is a question often asked, and by way of answer, we cannot be wide of the mark when we say he is a political pretender, who heretofore became attached to the Democratic party with selfish purposes only; and now, being disappointed in his sordid views, you may hear him and his Whig associates howling, night and day, like a gang of hungry wolves, around the walls of the Public treasury, with their nostrils spread wide to snuff their darling spoils within.

Others,* however, engaged in a less savage employment have been contented with the humane occupation of administering, in the capacity of *nurses*, to our late debilitated currency. One of this class, like the Genius of Whiggery herself, you might have seen, with a bowl and spoon in either hand, coaxingly feeding a sick bank with shin-plaster soup.

[N. J. Democrat Banner.

Frankfort Intelligencer.—We received no copy of the Intelligencer this week, and from the following paragraph, which we had in the Belfast Journal, we suppose it has been discontiued. Argus.

"Died, in Frankfort, on the 12th inst., *The Intelligencer.* This sudden death has led to some enquiry as to the cause, and we learn from the Physician that the Intelligencer had been for a long time troubled with *wind* on the stomach; and in the act of his administerng a dose of the Bank Commissioners Report, it gave up the ghost.

Curious Affair: Scandal.—Several curious stories are afloat relative to Queen Victoria, or at least to the apartments in the palace which she occupies. It will be remembered that some time back one of her Majesty's footmen, or valot de chamber was locked up in the Queen's bedchamber, or ante-bed-chamber, all night, under singular circumstances, said to have been shut up there through an accident, or mistake of one of the ladies in waiting. The "London Morning Herald." of Dec. 14th, has a singular story about another young man, named Edward Cotton, of a highly respectable family, who was found in the Queen's apartments in the palace, "under circumstances of an extraordinary nature," as the "Herald" says. Two letters were found on him one addressed to the Queen, and the other to the Hon. Augustus Murray son of the Duke of Sussex. It seems that he had been in the palace, in the Queen's apartments, for some weeks, and had a favorite apartment, and was always hid, when the Queen had a meeting with her masters, behind a certain piece of furniture in the room.

MARRIED.

In Portland, Augustine Haines Esq. to Miss Frances Patten.

In Fayette, Mr Ebenezer Farrington, jr to Miss Mary Scofield, both of Livermore.

In Bath, Mr. Zebulon Wright of Lewiston, to Miss Charity Edgcomb.

DIED.

In Andover, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Joshua Moody, aged 62.

In Barcelona, Nov. 12, Geo. G. Barrell, Esq. consul of the United States for the port of Malaga; a native of Maine.

At Cape Coast Castle, Africa, Mrs. Leatitia E. M'Lean, (formerly Miss L. E. Landon,) the accomplished and beautiful writer and poetess.

THE PORTLAND

SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY'S

COLLECTION OF

CHURCH MUSIC.

CONSISTING of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, and Chants, composed and compiled under the special direction of the Portland Sacred Music Society, and adapted to the use of classes, choirs, and the social circle, arranged with small notes for the Organ and Piano Forte. By David Paine. Just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Jan. 26, 1839. 4w24

Brown's Improved Almanack, Pocket Memorandum, and Account Book, for 1839,

CONTAINING, in addition to the useful matter, Portraits of several of the most distinguished politicians and literary men of the present times. Just received and for sale by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Jan. 22, 1839. tf 23

ATKINSON'S EVENING POST,

AND PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY NEWS.

A WEEKLY Family paper, devoted to Literature, Science, Arts, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, &c. &c. published in Philadelphia, at Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The subscriber having recently purchased the proprietorship of the PHILDELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS, a weekly journal of wide circulation and high literary character, proposes henceforth to issue that paper in connection with his own long established and well known periodical, the EVENING POST. By the junction of these two journals, the list of subscribers to the united publication will be among the greatest in the United States. To preserve and extend this ample circulation, the subscriber is determined to make every effort which his means will allow. Among the early improvements which he proposes to introduce, will be a finer quality of paper and other mechanical changes, which will tend to make the *Evening Post and News* one of the most elegant weekly journals which the country furnishes.

Upon the literary department of the *Evening Post and News*, the subscriber intends to bestow particular attention. The editorial management of the paper is committed to a gentleman of high reputed qualifications and character, and negociations are now in progress by which the aid of the best talent in the country will be secured. With these accessions to his present able list of contributors, the subscriber does not hesitate to predict that in point of literary merit the *Evening Post and News* will speedily take rank among the first of our periodicals.

To his own patrons, many of whom have received the *Evening Post* since its commencement, the subscriber offers his assurances that the same attention to the inculcation of sound morals, blended with profitable amusement and useful instruction, which in years past has secured their approbation, shall still be directed to similar results; and to the patrons of the *Saturday News*, he offers assurances, that the spirit, variety and abundance, both of original and selected literature, shall in no degree be diminished under his control. From the latter therefore, he confidently expects a continuance of the favors so liberally bestowed on his predecessors, which it shall be his earnest study to merit.

Terms, Single number of the paper for one year, $2

Three copies one year $5

Agents who favor us with five subscribers and enclose $10 in current notes will be entitled to an extra volume of the Post and a volume of the Casket for a past year.

Particular Notice to those persons who wish to take the Post and News.

All payments must positively be made in advance, in as good current money as can be procured. Postage must invariably be paid on all communications addressed to the Publisher—unpaid letters are not taken from the post office, but are allowed to the General Post Office department at Washington.

Address, S. C. ATKINSON,

30 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

P. S.—Postmasters and others who are at present agents for the *Saturday News*, are respectfully solicited to continue their aid in behalf of the joint publication.

Newspapers with whom we exchange will oblige by giving the above a few insertions, a favor not before asked for several years- and those wishing to exchange by copying the above will thereby be entitled.—A copy containing the advertisement *marked* is requested. 24

☞Subscriptions for the above received at this Office.

Stocks! Stocks!!

A PRIME assortment of Satin and Bombazine Stocks from the Portland Manufactory, just received and for sale by the subscriber.

—Also—

Fur Collars, Caps, & Buffalo Robes,

A new lot, just received.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, January 10th, 1839. 4w21

WANTED,

As above, all kinds of SHIPPING FURS, for which a fair price will be paid.

Freedom.

To Whom it may Concern:

I, JOHN A. HOWARD of Mexico in the County of Oxford & State of Maine, hereby certify that I have given my son, LEANDER HOWARD, his time, and he is at liberty to act and trade for himself; and I shall pay no debts of his contracting after the date of these presents.

his
JOHN A. ✕ HOWARD.
mark.

Witness:
Joseph A. Farnum.
Nathan Hall, John Howard.

Mexico, Dec. 6, 1838. 3w23

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Ezekiel Merrill of Andover in the County of Oxford, conveyed to me the subscriber by deed of mortgage dated the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1835, a certain farm situated in said Andover, for a particular description of which reference may be had to *Oxford County Records*, Book 43, Page 420. Said mortgage was executed to secure the payment of one thousand dollars payable in three years from the first day of January 1834, with annual interest. I therefore claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

ALDEN BLOSSOM.

Tarner, Jan'y 19, 1839. 3w23

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives for the year 1839.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of Livermore Falls and vicinity would respectfully represent that they are desirous of constructing a Bridge across the Androscoggin river at or near Livermore Falls. They therefore pray that they and their associates may be incorporated by the name of the Livermore Falls Bridge Company, with the powers and privileges incident to similar corporations.

NATHANIEL MAYO, & 20 others.

Livermore Falls, Dec. 1, 1838. 23

STATE OF MAINE.

In Senate, January 15, 1839.

ON the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their petition, with this order thereon, to be printed three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, the last publication to be three days at least before the eleventh day of February next, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary.

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 16, 1839.

Read and concurred.

CHARLES WATERHOUSE, Clerk.

A true Copy—Attest: WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary of the Senate.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

STEPHEN BERRY, Administrator of the estate of Henry Berry late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Ad'm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fifth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

23 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

THOMAS SYLVESTER,

late of Waterford in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the Law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

WILLIAM COOLIDGE.

Waterford, Jan. 14, 1839. *—23

THE SHABBY SCHOOL GIRL.

"Mamma," said Emma Jones as she untied her neat 'shaker,' "we had a new scholar to-day, the most forlorn looking thing you ever saw. She had on an old calico gown with the color all faded out, and washed ribbon on her hat, and heavy shoes, and all her books covered with colored muslin—she'll be laughed at, if she comes to school in that style, I can tell her!"

"Never, I hope, by you Emma! Poor little girl! to find herself ragged and dirty in the midst of strangers!"

"O no, mother, she wasn't ragged and dirty; but very clean; and I remember her clothes, such as they were, seemed very neatly put on, not 'pitched' on as the girls say."

"We girls," said her mother kindly, "are not very select in our expressions, I'm afraid. You have quite interested me, however, in behalf of this poor child. What do you suppose is the cause of her being so shabby dressed?"

"O I dare say it is because she is *poor*; of course she would not look so forlorn if she could help it."

"Then you do not think her to blame for being poor?"

"O surely not, mother! How could I? But I think she might go to the district school, where other poor children go."

"Very likely, my dear, it would be more pleasant for her to go there; that is not your affair, nor mine. The only question is how, is it proper for you to treat her while she is in your school; having, too, as she undoubtedly has, an equal right to be there. If she is not to blame for being poor, of couse she ought not to be punished for it; and no punishment is more severe for a child, as you well know, than to be mocked or ridiculed."

"Oh indeed, I do know it mamma. When the girls only laugh at my red hair, it vexes me dreadfully; I'm sorry I behaved so badly to-day—I forgot my red hair when I did it."

"Another thing you forgot, my little Emma. Who is it that dispenses wealth to some, and witholds, it from others? That orders and arranges every little circumstance of our lives? Always remember that to reproach or ridicule a person on account of the lot which our Creator has appointed for them, is nothing less than to offer a direct affront to God himself.—One more reason I think of, my daughter, why your conduct was wrong; perhaps you can imagine it yourself."

Emma raised her expressive eyes to her mothers countenance, with a look half subdued, half curious. "No, mamma, you have thought of more reasons than I could in a month. I don't think there could be another one."

"This little girl, Emma, may be trying to obtain an education, in order to support herself by teaching when she grows up, and there may be some reason why it is desirable for her to attend this particular school; now suppose the unkindness she meets with there should make her unhappy, and prevent her receiving any benefit—what would you think then?"

"I should think we were all very wicked indeed! I do hope she did not see me laugh—for I really believe I turned up my nose at her once. But I shall never do it again; I will speak to her to-morrow, and ask her if I shall help her with her lesson or lend her some of my books; and I'll take her for one of my friends, shall I mother?"

"All but the friendship, my dear," said Mrs Jones, amused yet pained at the ease with which the school girl passed from one extreme to the other, "all but the friendship; I would not say much about to-morrow."

"Well, at any rate, mother, I won't be rude to her, and if I see she needs any thing, I'll offer it."

I had been sitting with Mrs. Jones, who was an old friend, for some time before Emma came in, and had listened to the conversation without remark. I now rose to go, and invited Emma, to accompany me to the house of a poor woman, who takes in plain work, thinking a sight of her poverty would be beneficial to her. After a short drive, we stopped at a small house occupied by two families, and while making our way up the winding stairs, a sorrowful voice, interrupted by bitter sobs, reached our ears; it seemed to proceed from the very room we were going to.

"Oh mother, *don't* say any more about it; it breaks my heart to think of it! This morning I felt so happy and so smart, with my clean frock and my new books; and now it is all over, and I don't believe I can ever feel so again.—Do let me stay and sew with you, or even beg for you rather than go to school—I don't want to learn, mother, indeed I don't."

A sweet voice answered, (for the poor do have sweet voices, as well as the rich) "but my dear Ann, I want you to learn; your trials to-day distress me quite as much as they do yourself; but now, when you have this fine offer of a good education, shall I tell that kind gentleman you are not willing to accept it?—Never mind the ill-treatment of your schoolmates; they'll soon be tired of teazing you, and your education may be a support to your poor mother, when she is old and sick. To yourself it will be food and clothes long before that, I hope."

There was no answer, but a heavy sigh—and a sigh from the breast of a child is very, very sad.

Little reader, my tale is told. This was the "new scholar." Emma recognized her voice; she had a benevolent heart, and the tears which dimmed her eyes seemed a pledge that the "shabby" one's school sorrows were very near their end.

The Cincinnati News speaks of a hair oil so powerful in its effects, that it will bring out new teeth upon and old curry-comb.

A YANKEE TRICK. In Governor Butler's recent message to the Legislature is disclosed the startling fact that the ammunition in the State Arsenal, at Charleston, "obtained generally from abroad, is not to be trusted in, frequently containing peas and corn, instead of ball and buck shot." Quere: Was not this ammunition purchased to prosecute the peaceful remedy of nullification, and was not the fraud above referred to, an ingenious Yankee device, to disarm nullification of its terrors, and render it as peaceful as it is professed to be? Our question is pointed at *both poles*. If our surmise be correct, this new exploit of Yankee ingenuity, will render wooden nutmegs, and even horn gun flints hereafter not worth mentioning. Viewed in this light, it would be a practical joke of the first water. [Charleston Courier.

The Cincinnatians celebrated on the 26th ult. the semi centennial anniversary of the settlement of their city. In 1798, the ground on which it is built was bought *for forty-nine dollars*. It now has a population according to some statements, of 50,000,—a number by the way, which we do not believe is understated.

New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the galvanic battery, and the nerves as the conductors of the galvanic (nervous) fluid, in which originate all our motions, pleasures, pains, feelings, affections, thoughts, and sentiments; and yet as the nerves form a part of our system, their action depends upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nervous fluid from the blood must be the same, and vitiated nervous fluid cannot produce healthy or proper motion, thoughts, feelings or sentiments, so that quarrels, murders, suicides, and every kind of crime or cruelty, may be legitimately traced to *a bad or corrupted state of the blood.*

From an unpublished work of Dr. Brandreth.

TWENTY-FIVE FACTS.

1st.—All animal bodies originate from a fluid.

2d.—By the circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported.

3d.—This life giving circulating fluid is the *BLOOD.*

4th.—An ordinary man contains about three and a half gallons, or twenty eight pounds of blood.

5th.—About two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart at each contraction.

6th.—The heart contracts seventy times per minute, therefore all the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.

7th.—The body is constantly subject to two distinct processes viz:—decomposition and reorganization.

8th.—Reorganization is affected by the blood, which flowing from the heart through the arteries, supplies the waste of the system, by restoring decayed parts.

9th.—The blood in its return to the heart through the veins, brings with it those particles which have become deleterious through decomposition.

10th.—The mere fluid of these deleterious particles pass from the body through the skin in the shape of perspiration; but the grosser humors are discharged through excretories into the bowels.

11th.—A want of proper action in these natural drains is the primary cause of all disease.

12th.—The natural outlets being closed, the decayed particles or morbid humors must either be retained in the blood, or said down somewhere within the body.

13th.—The particular kind of disease which shall cause depends altogether on the part wherein the morbid humors may finally be lodged.

14th.—The same humor, which when lodged in the liver, causes bilious complaints, would, if lodged in the lungs, cause consumption; or if in the membranes and muscles, rheumatism, &c.

15th.—All those derangements of the system, which receive the name of separate diseases, are, in fact, only so many different modifications of one effect resulting from one cause.

16th.—The cause *IS THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.*

17th.—All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore purify the blood, and disease *MUST VANISH.*

18th.—There is no effectual method of purifying the blood, except by the use of a vegetable physic.

19th.—This vegetable physic must be of such a nature that it may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive organs.

20th.—The ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN to possess these properties, is Dr Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills.

21st. These pills were brought to their present state of perfection eighty years ago, by Dr William Brandreth, (grandfather to Benjamin Brandreth, the present proprietor,) who spent thirty years in investigating the Vegetable Kingdom, in order that he might discover a medicine which should at once purify and remove by purgation all bad humors from the blood, the stomach and bowels; and at the same time be acting harmoniously with the system, do no violence to the constitution.

22d.—The numerous cures that have been effected by these Pills, and recommendations of thousands who have used them, prove conclusively that Dr Brandreth has fully attained his philanthropic object.

23d.—These Pills have now been in use over eighty years, therefore, Lord have mercy on these PRETENDED Vegetable Universal Pills which are only unworthy imitators of Dr. Brandreth, and their medicines resemble his only in the name.

24th.—The *BRANDRETH PILLS* possess the *UNRIVALLED* power of completely curing the most inveterate disease; surely they purify the blood.

25th.—Said Pills can never be obtained *GENUINE* at any drug store either in the city or country—and as many druggists are known to be busily engaging in *COUNTERFEITING* those wanting the *GENUINE*, will be only safe from avoiding their stores.

DR BRANDRETH'S OWN OFFICE IS 19 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON. All persons who wish for Agencies must apply there.

All persons selling the Counterfeit Pills will be indicted for Felony. *NO CHEMIST SELL THE GENUINE.*

Aug. 14th, 1838. 3m52.

To Simon W. Gregg, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Oxford.

YOU are hereby requested to issue your warrant to some one of the petitioners below subscribed to call a meeting of the proprietors of the common and undivided lands in the town of Andover, County of Oxford and State of Maine, to meet at the town Hall in said town, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of February next, at two o'clock P. M., to act on the following articles, viz.:—

1st. To choose a Moderator.

2d. To choose a Clerk and Treasurer, and any officers or Committees that may be deemed expedient.

3d. To see in what manner the undivided and common lands shall be disposed of.

4th. To determine in what manner future meetings shall be called.

5th. To raise any sum of money for the benefit of the proprietors that may be thought necessary.

SAMUEL POOR,
SILVANUS POOR,
SILVANUS POOR, Jr.
EBEN POOR,
MOSES MERRILL,

Dec. 29, 1838.

[L. S.] *OXFORD, ss:*—To Samuel Poor one of the petitioners above named,

PURSUANT to the foregoing application to me directed, you are hereby required to notify the proprietors above named to meet at the time and for the purposes as above specified.

SIMON W. GREGG,
Justice of the Peace.

PURSUANT to the foregoing warrant to me directed, I hereby notify all persons interested herein to meet at the time and place and for purposes as above set forth.

SAMUEL POOR.

Andover, Dec. 29th, 1838. 3w21

BLANKS!

WARRANTEE, Mortgage, and Quitclaim Deeds, also, CERTIFICATES for obtaining the bounty on Wheat and Corn, for sale at this Office.

Oct. 30

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,---Stoneham.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Stoneham, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collector for the year 1838, respectively, in the respective sums following:—

	No. Lots.	No. Divis.	No. Range.	No. acres.	Value. $	Tax. $	c.
Owners unknown,	27			75	1		02
do	28			100	2		05
do	29			25	1		02
do	31			100	4		10
do	30			75	4		10
do	32			100	5		12
do	34			100	35		89
do	35			25	6		15
do	Gore			150	45	1	14
do	73			50	1		02
do	87			70	3		07
do	98			75	3		07
do	[illegible]			100	1		02
do	101			100	30		78
do	103			100	40	1	02
do	100			100	30		77
do	[illegible]			100	7		18
do	104			100	4		10
do	3	2	5	100	25		64
do	1	3	D	100	45	1	14
do	4	3	D	60	25		64
do	5	5	D	30	30		77
do	3	1	9	100	50	1	28
do	113			100	25		64
do	2	3	D	100	40	1	02
do	½ 7	1	4	50	45	1	14
do	¼ 1	1	3	25	23		58
do	2	2	4	100	15		38
do	7	1	9	100	25		64
do	7	1	10	100	25		64
do	87			100	39		97
do	72			100	4		10
do	½ 21			51	30		77
do	½ 2	4	2	50	25		64
do	3 4 1	1	3	75	71	1	81
do	½ 7	1	2	50	45	1	14
do	5	3	C	100	30		77
do	6	6	C	70	22		56
do	29			100	4		10
do	7	1	3	100	80	2	04

Notice is further given that I shall proceed according to law to sell at public Auction to the highest bidder at the School House in District No. 4, in said town, at ten of the clock in the forenoon on Monday, the sixth day of May next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge all of said tax and necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and intervening charges.

HENRY SAWYER, Collector.

Stoneham, January 14th, 1839. 3w23

Commissioner's Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

HARRY WOOD,

late of Grafton, in the County of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the sixteenth day of October last have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Inn of Nathaniel Benjamin in Livermore, on Friday the first day of February 1839, and on Friday the twelfth day of April, 1839, from one until five o'clock, P. M.

JOHN MONROE, Jr.
NATHANIEL PERLEY, Jr. } Com'rs.

Livermore, December 21st, 1838 3w23

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

ISAAC BERRY of Denmark in said county respectfully represents that he is seized as an heir with others, Henry Berry, Joseph Berry, Lorenzo Berry, Mial Berry, Araron R. Berry, Elias Berry 2d, Katharine Merrill, Ruth Pingree, and Ann Howard, in the real estate whereof Henry Berry late of Denmark in said county died seized and possessed; that his portion of the same is one tenth, which he is desirous of holding and possessing in severalty. He therefore prays, that your Honour would grant a warrant to suitable persons, authorizing them to make a division of said estate, and set off to each heir his and her proportion in the same.

Dated this fourteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

ISAAC BERRY.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

UPON the forgoing petition, *Ordered*, That the petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of said petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Democrat* printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the fifth day of March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—LEVI STOWELL, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

SOLOMON HEALD, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Samuel Heald late of Lovell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the fifth day of March next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w23 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

LEVI P. SAWYER, Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed, on the estate of Job C. Lord late of Denmark in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the sixth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w23 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

EBENEZER WALKER,

late of Brownfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to DANIEL BEAN.

Brownfield, Jan. 15, 1839. 3w23

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN PIERCE,

late of Hiram, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to DANIEL PIERCE.

Hiram, Jan. 15, 1839. *3w23

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of

JAMES DOUGLASS,

late of Denmark in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to AMOS POOR.

Denmark, Jan. 15, 1839. *3w23

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution, the same having been attached on the writ, and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of John Harris in Bethel in said county on Saturday the ninth day of February next at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest which Jedediah Grover Jr. had at the time of said attachment in and to certain premises or parcels of land situated in said Bethel, and being the same said Grover mortgaged to Robert A. Chapman, by his mortgage Deed dated 12th of June, A. D. 1837, after said attachment mortgaged the same to the Trustees of the Ministerial & and School Fund of said Bethel, which last deed is recorded with the Oxford Records, Vol. 53, page 405, to which deeds reference may be had.

EBEN T. GODDARD, Dept. Sh'ff.

Rumford, December 17, 1838. 3w20

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned holds a Mortgage executed to Henry Ward and Thomas L. Willis by Henry Jones, also, one executed to the same by Willis W. Allen on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1835, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County Book 46—page 138, and both duly assigned to him, of certain tracts of land situated in Andover in the County of Oxford, being twenty-six lots situated in that part of Andover known as the *Kimball Mile.* Said mortgage was made to secure the payment of certain Notes of hand, which have become due and remain unpaid. Wherefore the undersigned claims to have possession of the mortgaged premises to foreclose the same for breach of the condition of said Mortgages SIMON W. GREGG

Andover, Jan'y 7, 1839. 3w21

Notice.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I, Clark Kimball of Bethel in the County of Oxford, do hereby give and release, unto my son, Joseph W. Kimball, a minor, all claim and title in and to any and all services from him, from and after this date,—And he is now at full liberty to trade and labor for his benefit, and to receive all wages which he may earn to his own use, and to make and sign all necessary and due acquittances therefor to any and all persons with whom he may trade or serve. But I am not to be accountable for any debts of his contracting, either expressly or impliedly, after this date. CLARK KIMBALL.

Attest—WM. FRYE.

Bethel, January 7, 1839. 3w21

Executor's Sale.

PURSUANT to license from the Court of Probate for the county of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction on the premises at the late residence of Amos Perley in Canton in said County, on Thursday the 14th day of February next at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real Estate of

AMOS PERLEY,

deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein if necessary, as will produce the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said real estate offered for sale as aforesaid consists of the homestead farm on which the said Perley resided at the time of his decease, or so much thereof as will produce said sum.

Terms,—Cash upon the delivery of a good and sufficient deed of the premises sold.

REUEL WASHBURN, Executor.

Livermore, January 4th, 1839 3 21

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate &c. for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

ALONZO SYLVESTER,

late of Livermore in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the office of R. Washburn in Livermore, on the last Mondays of April and June next.

REUEL WASHBURN, } Commis-
JACOB GIBBS. } sioners.

Livermore, January 1, 1839. 3w21

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

JACOB SEVERY, Administrator of the estate of Abijah Douglass late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private claim against said Estate,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fifth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed—

STEPHEN EMERY Judge.

3w21 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

FRANCIS BARKER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac J. Towne late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fifth day of March next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w21 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

ON the petition of FRANCIS BARKER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Moses Barker late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and praying for license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w21 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the *first* day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

FRANCIS BARKER Executor of the last Will and Testament of Moses Barker late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fifth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w21 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

RICHARD RICHARDSON,

late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

Livermore, January 1, 1839. 3w21

GEORGE F. EMERY,
Attorney at Law,
WATERFORD, ME.

JOHN GOODENOW,
Attorney at Law,
ANDOVER, OXFORD COUNTY, Maine.

Freedom.

I hereby certify that I have given to GEORGE W. CUMMINGS, Jr., his time,—hereby relinquishing all claim to his earnings, and authorizing him to receive for his own benefit the proceeds of all his labor.

GEORGE W. CUMMINGS.

Bethel, November 22, 1838. 3w20

Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.

THE subscriber expresses his gratitude to his friends and the public for their patronage and other favors conferred on him heretofore; and gives notice that he has lately purchased a good assortment of materials for

Watch Repairing.

He has also a good variety of SPECTACLES, a few good WATCHES, *Watch Furniture, Silver* and *Plated* TEA SPOONS, EVER POINTED PENCIL CASES, THIMBLES, &c. He invites his customers to call and examine for themselves.

☞CASH paid for old SILVER and GOLD

SIMEON WALTON.

Paris Hill, Nov. 6, 1838.

Note Lost.

LOST or mislaid, a Note signed by Benjamin Poor of Andover, and running to the subscriber for thirty-six Dollars & eighty-nine cents, dated Aug 8, 1838;—the public are cautioned against purchasing said note, it having been paid to me by said Poor.

SILAS GATES.

Andover, Dec. 18, 1838. *3w20

More Violins!!

FROM 5, 10, 15, & 20 Dollars, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Dec. 5, 1838. 3w17

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Mesne process and will be sold on Execution at Public Vendue at the Store of Hiram Hubbard in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 26th day of January next, at two o'clock P. M., all the right, title, and interest that JONATHAN CUMMINGS of said Paris, yeoman, has to redeem the farm on which he now lives in said Paris, estimated to contain about forty acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon belonging to said Cummings. Said premises were mortgaged to the Treasurer of the town of Paris, aforesaid, by said Jonathan and Jesse Cummings, by deed dated August 15, 1834, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred dollars, to be paid in one year with interest annually. ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sh'ff.

Paris, 17, 1838 21

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of license from the Judge of Probate for County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Jacob Ludden late of Canton in said county, deceased, on the last Saturday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the real estate of the said Jacob Ludden, deceased, as will produce the sum of five hundred and twelve dollars for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.

Said Estate consists of the deceased's interest in his homestead, where he last resided, in Canton in said county of Oxford, subject to the incumbrance of a mortgage to William Vance, Esq. to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest, and also the widow's claim of dower thereon.

Likewise the deceased's interest in a certain Gore of land in said Canton, being No 6, in the 17th Range, being the same deeded to him by Ezekiel Richardson, together with the reversion of the widow's dower therein.

Further particulars and terms made known at the time of sale. LEVI LUDDEN, Administrator

Dec. 13, 1838 3 19

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty nine—

ON the petition of JOHN S. SHED administrator of the estate of Stephen Coffin late of Lovell, in said County deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, as a sale of a part would injure the residue:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county, on the fifth day of March next at ten o'clock, A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w21 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

A Market for CASH!

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, a prime assortment of *SCHOOL BOOKS, MEDICINES, PAPER-HANGINGS, & FANCY GOODS,* which will be sold low for *CASH*, or short approved credit.

---At Cost---

WILL be sold a good assortment of *Miscellaneous Works*—to close a consignment.

GOLD BEADS, SILVER SPOONS AND SHELL COMBS, and a general assortment of Jewelry, at bargains, for Cash.

COOKING STOVES,

Parlor, Box, and Franklin Stoves, Oven & ash mouths, Zinc, Sheet Lead, &c. &c., for sale as low as at any other establishment in this vicinity.

SINGING BOOKS.

Boston Academy's Collection, National Church Harmony and other Musical works—constantly on hand—a new lot just received for schools. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 9, 1838. 3w

Commissioners' Notice.

The subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors, to the estate of Earl Wood, late of Turner in said County, deceased, hereby give notice, that six months from the twentieth, inst. are allowed to said creditors, to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that they will attend to that service, at the dwelling-house of Job Prince, in said Turner, on the last Saturday of December and third Saturday of March next, from one to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JOB PRINCE,
ALDEN BLOSSOM, } Commissioners.

Turner Sept. 22, 1838. 19

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue on Saturday the sixteenth day of February next, at ten o'clock A. M., so much of the real Estate of

ABIJAH DOUGLASS,

late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased. Said Estate consists of the homestead of said deceased in said Dixfield, excepting what is set off to the widow as dower, being about forty-five acres. Also the deceased's interest in the Saw Mill owned with the subscriber in said Dixfield, and also the reverson of the widow's right of dower in said homestead. Said sale at Esak Randall's House in said Dixfield.

JACOB SEVERY, Administrator.

Dixfield, Jan'y 1, 1839 3w21

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS
OFFICE.